THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Hampton & Co.) MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867. (Volume Nine—Number 140

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Able, Doe & Co., receivers and dealers in foreign and domestic exchange, No. 3 Dunlap block.

Block, Cameron & Co., produce and commission, No. 5 Union avenue, near M. & C. R. R. Depot.

Bradford & Buckingham, cotton factors and general commission merchants, 16 and 18 Front street, upstairs.

Bullock or Anderson, attorneys at law, 32 Second street.

Bicklock & Co., booksellers and stationers, 315 Main street.

Brown & Grimes, attorneys at law, over Tennessee National Bank, corner Jefferson and Main.

Boone, G. C., & Co., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 21 Jefferson street.

Brearley, R. S., general railroad and steamboat ticket agent, 10 Second street.

Bourne & Co., James T., steamboat agents, 17 Jefferson street.

Brown, Hilliard & Co., cotton factors and tobacco agents, 24 Front street.

Citizens' Union Bank, 21 Madison street.

Commercial Hotel, D. Seymon, proprietor, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

Cousins, Dr. A. S., medicine office in Bethel Block, corner of Court and Main streets.

Cox & Humphreys, produce and commission merchants, No. 1 Howard Row.

Cowden, Dickson, flour merchant, 32 Front street.

Chamberlin & Co., T., job printers, blank book manufacturers and stationery, 197 Main street.

Dickinson, John A., carpets, furniture, oil cloth, etc., etc., Irving Block.

Dickinson, J. W., & Bro., cotton factors, general commission and produce merchants, No. 20 Front street.

Emmons & Son, newspaper and periodical agents, 10 Jefferson street.

Eastland & Gilbert, wholesale and retail dealers in queensware, china, glass, etc., 290 Main street.

Edmondson, H. B., & Co., wholesale dry goods, 251 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

Foster, Guyton & Co., grocers and cotton factors, 302 Front street.

Falls, J. W. & Co., druggists, 351 Main street.

Edmondson & Wynn, cotton factors and general commission merchants, 111-2 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

Elson Brothers, mammoth cheap dry goods store, 290 Main and 7 Court.

Fiesie, Beckham & Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 300 Main street.

Farrington & Howell, grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 300 Front street.

Fitzgerald & Co., H., grocers, produce dealers and commission merchants, 324 Front street.

Ford & Co., J. G., manufacturers and dealers in saddles, harness, etc., 307½ Main street.

Gates, Wood & Co., cotton factors and general commission merchants, No. 304 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

Gayoso House, D. Cockrell, proprietor, Shelby, between Gayoso and McCall streets.

Goodbar & Gilliland, exclusive wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and hats, 326 Main street, up-stairs.

Gray, Alden & McCrea, commission and forwarding merchants, No. 38 Front street.

Glover, Dr. L. C., practices in the eclectic system; Virginia House, Adams street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Gordon & Isbell, Stave dealers, 196 Main street.

Gospel, Leopold, music dealer, 279 Main street.

Gregler & Co., George H., grocers and cotton factors, 305 Main street.

Gumbinger, J., dealer in spectacles, 217½ Main street.

Hart, H. W. & B. N., attorneys at law, 42 Madison street Deloto Block.

Howell, Wood & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in boots and shoes, 289 Main street, Memphis.

Hyatte & Co., P. J., importers and wholesale dealers in drugs, 61 North Court street, Memphis, Tenn.

Hurmond, Larry, Steamboat Agent, No. 16 Jefferson street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 12 Jefferson street.

Jones & Co., J. W. & A., wholesale and retail grocers, cotton factors and general commission merchants, 20 Front st.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Knight, Wm. B., dry goods, clothing, notions, etc., 276 Main street.

Keller, Dr. J. M., office Jefferson street, Avalanche Editorial Rooms. Residence at General Hospital.

Leopold, Dr. Del., eye and ear dispensary, Main street, opposite Overton hotel.

Lawrence & Carter, general commission and forwarding merchants, 39 Front street.

Levy & Co., A. S., auctioneers, Second street, between Union and Gayoso.

Linkhauer & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers, 281½ Second street.

Lane & Saunders, real estate agents, 326 Front street.

Leidy & Miller, Dealers in hats, caps, straw goods, etc., No. 321 Main street.

Lyford and Miller, general steamboat agents and forwarders and 1 Madison street.

Littleton, H. A., insurance agent, 271 Front street, up-stairs

Maydwell & Anderson, marble works, 39 Union street.

Moore, Whitfield & Rayner, cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, 304 Front street, Memphis

McKinney, Bryson & Co., dealers in furniture, carpets, oil cloths, mattresses, mirrors, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, 277 Second street.

Memphis Insurance Co., 324 Madison street.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 3 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 2 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.

Mackey & Co., George, cotton factors, 272 Front street.

McKee & Walker, attorneys at law, Bethel Block.

Memorial & Montgomery, real estate agents, 272 Second street.

Magibbon & Son, liquor dealers, 261 Main street.

Moseley, J. B., coal dealer, 19 Union street.

Martin & Bourjaw, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 230 Front street.

Maydwell & Anderson, marble works, No. 39 Union street, between Second and Third.

Mackey & Co., George, wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 272 Front street.

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailor No. 321 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

McCaffrey & Carrollton, general undertakers and embalmers, corner of 2d and Union streets, Memphis, Tenn.

Miles & Stoddard, auctioneers, 321 Main street.

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailors, 39 Madison street.

Mitchell, John & Co., Dealers in furniture, carpets, etc., 261 Main street.

Mosley, J. W., cotton factor and commission merchant, 301 Main street.

Mitchell & Redman, manufacturers of furniture, dealers in carpets, oil cloths, etc., 259 Main street and 36 Monroe.

Mason & Co., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 15 North Court street.

Neville & Rose, grocers and cotton factors, 178 Front street.

Owen, Moore & Wm. Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agents, 20 Main and 324 Madison streets.

Orr & Co., wholesale millinery supplies, 240 Second street.

Pettibone & Co., Georges, booksellers and stationers, 36 North Court street.

Parker & Harbert, cotton and tobacco factors and general commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Plummer, Curry & Co., produce and commission merchants, 10 Main street.

Power & McGhee, merchant tailors, 329 Second street.

Postal, W. C., Superintendent Memphis and St. Louis Telegraph Line, 2 Jefferson street.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

People's Insurance Company, W. R. Greenlaw, President, 3 Madison street.

Pomeroy & Co., W. H., General Auctioneers, Vincent Block, second street.

Perkins, Livingston & Frost, sitting glass, pumps and lead pipe, 39 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

Plummer, E. S., general storage, commission and cotton merchant, 24 Main street, Wheeler block.

Price & Terry, cotton factors, 18 Union street.

Patrick & Co., J. M., cotton factors, 294 Front street.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 272 Front street.

Price & Yeatman, dealers in tobacco and flour, and general commission merchants, 304 Front street.

Price & Terry, cotton factors and commission merchants, 18 Union street.

Pettibone, Geo. & Co., booksellers and stationers, 36 North Court street.

Pelley & Hammock, china, glass and queensware, 278 Main street.

Price & Yeatman, general commission merchants, 304 Front street.

Pooley, Bayman & Co., watches, diamonds and fine jewelry, 300 Main street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founders and machinists, opposite the Gayoso House.

Rollo, Blaney & Co., cotton factors, 13 Union street.

Rogers & Co., S. C., publishers of The Baptist and The Southern Farmer, 10 Arcade Building, Court street.

Robbins, E. & Bradley, hardware merchants, 220 Second street, Adams Block, Memphis, Tenn.

Rayner, Trezevant & Co., Accountants and Real Estate Agents, Adams street, between Main and Second.

Rohrer, Mitchell & Co., cleaning and polishing goods, 36 Main street.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Otis, agents, 3 Madison street.

Smith, W. R., undertaker, 10 Monroe street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 300 northeast corner Gayoso and Second streets, Adams Block, Memphis, Tenn.

Selden, William A & Co., lumber dealers, 194 Madison street.

Savings Bank of Memphis, 20 Main street.

Sayers, James, passenger agent, City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe street.

Seichbiel, Jacob, Dealer in fine liquors, 122 Third street.

Smith, Thomas G., undertaker, 10 Monroe street.

Swain, James A., general insurance agent, 15 Union street, up-stairs.

Shepherd, Watkins & Co., dry goods and commission merchants, 31 Main street.

Smith, F., architect and engineer, Irving Block, Second and Court.

Sawyer, Sharp, U., wholesale and family boot and shoe dealer, between Second and Third, and Madison streets. [post]

Terry & Mitchell, wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and hats, 329 Main st., Eclipse Building.

Turall & Co., J. C., merchant tailors, 19 Jefferson street.

Toof, S. C., Rock and Job Printer, No. 13 West Court street.

Trezevant, J. T., & Sons, real estate brokers, 38 Madison street.

Van Franklin, H., auctioneer and commission merchant, 304 Madison street.

Vinson & Donohoe, steamboat agents, 294 Front street, up stairs, Adams Block.

Vincent, A. & Co., Liquor merchants, No. 324 Front street.

Wear & Roberts, grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 307 Front and 306 Second street.

Walker Brothers & Co., dealers in dry goods, 329 Main street.

Wolfe, Mitchell & Co., wholesale grocers and provision dealers, 298 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

Welch & Co., S. C., cotton factors and commission merchants, 236 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

Wells, Rose & Rogers, cotton factors, general commission merchants, 298 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

Wells & Rose, attorneys at law, 32 Second street.

Wilson, A. G., Superintendent Memphis and St. Louis Packet Line, Adams street, No. 3 Dunlap block.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EMERSON ETHERIDGE

OF WEAKLEY COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. J. W. LEFTWICH.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

Hon. JOHN W. SMITH, of Shelby.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

Honorable DAN. ABLE,

Honorable W. W. COLEMAN.

State Central Executive Committee.
Colonel John Baxter, of Knox.
Hon. James Jones, of Giles.
Hon. Charles S. Cameron, of Shelby.
Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas, of Humphreys.
Hon. John C. Gaut, of Davidson.
Hon. Wm. B. Campbell, of Wilson.
Hon. A. A. Steele, of Marshall.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Conservative candidate for Governor, will address the people of West Tennessee at the following time and places:

Purdy, Saturday, June 15th.
Bolivar, Monday, June 17th.
Jackson, Tuesday, June 18th.
Humboldt, Thursday, June 20th.
Dresden, Saturday, June 22d.

Papers of the district are requested to publish the above list of appointments.

The grasshoppers are doing considerable damage in the gardens about Leavenworth.

Forty anchors have been fished up in Savannah river this year.

The champagne business, like the wine, is lively. The sales for some years past netted $128,240,000.

No Colorado mail having been received for several days, it is supposed that the delay is caused by Indian depredations.

The Richmond *Examiner* says great damage is being done to the wheat crop in that vicinity by the weevil.

The recent list of princely incomes of New York journalists is declared by the *Times* to be a hoax.

The raft Nonpareil, for Europe, sailed from Sandy Hook with a fair wind, and cleared the bar Wednesday morning.

The new King of Hungary has added to the *eclat* of his coronation by the distribution of large sums of money to the poor, and richly endowing charitable institutions.

The Democratic Convention of Carroll and Trimble counties, Kentucky, yesterday nominated Jesse D. Bright, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, to represent those counties in the Kentucky Legislature.

The last Knoxville *Whig* says: "The wheat crop of East Tennessee is unprecedentedly fine and abundant. The yield will be greater than for years, and the harvesting will begin the last of this week."

The rat catchers of England, a class of men who supply rats for terriers to kill at matches, have struck for higher wages. Their old rate was four shillings a dozen. They now demand an additional sixpence.

A notorious woman named Whytol, who kept a house of ill fame in Chicago for many years, married sometime since her bar tender, a mere boy, and not more than half her weight. She now sues him for divorce, alleging cruelty and ill treatment, and the most exemplary conduct on her part.

A cow belonging to one of the Hallstocks, living near the canal basin, says the Fredericksburg *Herald*, swallowed a snake while drinking in the canal last week, and died in a few hours thereafter. The snake was termed a water moccasin, and inflicted a wound at the root of the tongue, which soon swelled, producing a speedy death.

The Omaha special says General Buford is there, en route to Washington, to represent to the Government that there is no hope for peace from the Sioux. General J. E. Smith, who formerly commanded at Memphis, was en route to Fort Phil. Kearney with several hundred recruits. General Smith has been selected by General Grant to command the mountain district, which includes the whole Powder river country.

The papers say the story about the new French gun that shoots people without powder or smoke is quite true. The weapon is really a sling, improved up to the standard of the nineteenth century. Bullets are placed in a circular groove of a disc of steel, which driven by a wheel of much greater diameter, revolves at a prodigious pace, and hurls out the bullets at the rate of about three hundred per minute. They strike as hard as rifle balls.

In a blacksmith shop in Auburn, Illinois, the other day, a man named Thaxton stabbed one named Hurst in the bowels, causing his death almost instantly. The murderer was arrested, and ordered to be committed for trial. On the way to jail, the officers allowed their prisoner to stop at his house for a few minutes. While there he ate a hearty supper, and then deliberately disemboweled himself with a table knife.

The Cocile trade has become a regular epidemic among the Havana merchants. Everybody speculates in Celestials. Every few days a ship arrives with a load of these "white niggers," and the vessels are consigned, in some instances, to firms that never went beyond calico and linen. The price of a good healthy Chinaman is about $300. Those who don't pass muster as first class sell from $150 to $200—so says a letter from Havana.

The Mobile *Times* has a letter written from London, recently, containing the following: "I went the other evening to hear Charles Dickens read his own works, and much was I gratified—to see Charles Dickens, not to hear him. As Dickens, he is a great success; as a reader, he is not. People crowd to hear him because it is Dickens, but he has a poor voice, forbidding contour of visage, and were he depending on his reputation as a reader only, without that of writer, he would not draw a larger house than a sheet of ordinary court plaster."

A New York letter says: "Hard times are selling severely on the newspaper business. All the publishers are cutting down expenses. They say, as the merchants do, that if they can make both ends meet until better times comes, they will be satisfied. Retrenchment in the *Herald* establishment has gone to the extent of discharging eight or ten reporters. There has been a reduction of three on the *Tribune*, also, and to some extent on all the other dailies. The *Independent* is still flourishing, but as it has been repudiated by the Congregationalists, its demise some day won't be surprising."

A LOOKING GLASS FOR THE BROWNLOWITES.

He Has No Sympathy for the Anti Slavery Men.

Brownlow in 1862 in Favor of Property in Negroes.

BROWNLOW advised Union men to go out of the Union "at once and all together." In same letter he said:

But it might be that this Southern conference would resolve upon going out of the Union, and what would the Union men of the Conservative States do? *Go with them, and go all together, or once and at the same time*, although we deny the right of secession.

BROWNLOW proposed "torch and turpentine" for Northern cities and homes. In same letter he said:

Carry on your war, if you choose death rather than *life, and we will drain every river we can skulk with yours and our own blood*, and with the vengeance of an infuriated foe, we will be upon you in the North, at the hour of midnight, and as long as a lucifer match can be found, we will burn up your substance!

BROWNLOW indorsed the hanging of old JOHN BROWN, whose soul he now believes to be marching on. In same letter he said:

We are sending our orders to England and France for goods, and driving your hell-deserving freedom seekers into the holding of Union meetings and *voting them against their wills*, curse all agitators of the slavery question, and resolve that John Brown and his murderous associates got only justice when hung at Charlestown.

BROWNLOW'S high opinion of the States North. In his letter No. 8, to Mr. PRYNE, he said:

In the States north of Mason and Dixon's line where the negro mania rages, murdering men for their money, swearing lies for a consideration, bribing legislators, perpetrating sabine rapes, bastard children massacred, sequestered lands and possessions, runaways concealed, rum shops and opium dens in full blast, these and all other moods are the Free State mode of Christianity.

BROWNLOW did have a time when the slaves should have back their freedom; but when was it? He tells us in his letter, No. 8, to Mr. PYRNE:

But Abolitionism tells us to give these negroes back their freedom and restore them to their country, seeing the means by which they were acquired. Will the English give back their lands to the ancient Britons? Will the New England Abolitionists give back the country to the man of the forest from whom it was taken by force? How can we expect the Southerner to give back the personal property that was left him by his sires?

BROWNLOW undertook, or rather would not undertake, to explain the difference between the white and black races. In his letter to Mr. PRYNE, No. 8, he treats it thus:

When you will explain to me why God, in his great wisdom made one mountain overtop another, formed one river longer than another, planned one valley wider than another; when you will explain to me why God made the oak stronger than its neighboring people, the rainbow more beautiful than the storm cloud, the lilly more lovely than the dog fennel; when these things are made clear to me, I will admit that the African is equal to the Anglo Saxon race, or explain why God made a difference between them, and not till then.

BROWNLOW had his plan of treating vile Abolitionists. In his letter to Mr. PRYNE, No. 5, he tells us how:

Let me ask you to carefully read what I write you, that you may see yourself as others see you—an unmasked, unmitigated, unregenerated, and God forsaken Abolitionist—who, if you will dare show yourself South, and repeat your wholesale abuse of slaveholders, and your vile reflections upon the virtue of Southern ladies, shall be treated to a coat of tar and cotton, rode upon a rail by free negroes and Northern prostitutes, such as are skulking about in our large town and cities.

BROWNLOW compared a colored voter to a poodle, a crab apple, a carrot, a pea nut, a donkey, a pole cat, a buzzard, whilst a white voter he regarded in a higher order of comparison, such as a pointer, a peach, a melon, an oak, an Arabian horse, a lion, an eagle. In his letter, No. 8, to Mr. PRYNE, he said:

Your ignorance of this whole subject manifests itself in your clamors about the equality of the African and Anglo Saxon races. This question of race you call upon me to settle to your satisfaction. Do you ask me to make a pointer out of a poodle? Do you ask me to make a peach out of a crab apple? Can you change a carrot into a melon? Can you grow an oak from a pea nut? Will a donkey produce an Arabian horse? Will a pole cat produce a lion? Can you hatch eagles by setting a goose on buzzard eggs? Most certainly not! You cannot undo what God has intended shall never be undone. It is, therefore, simply impossible for you to change an African into an Anglo Saxon. It is a question of blood—of race, as I have remarked; and a question far above the capacity of those who abuse these Southern States on account of African slavery.

BROWNLOW threatened to form a coalition with France to whip the North. In his letter to Mr. PRYNE, No. 5, he says:

Dissolve the Union, you infamous villians, and we shall make this proposition to Louis Napoleon, a most sagacious monarch, and he would quarter at New Orleans 200,000 Frenchmen, and at Chesapeake 200,000 more; we would then command the Mississippi valley, *whip the Northwestern States into our Southern Confederacy*, and we would then turn upon the New England States, and sweep the hideous fanatical civil curse and cowardice from Mason and Dixon's line to the cod fisheries of Maine, until we would extinguish the last Abolition foothold on the Continent of America!

BROWNLOW had no sympathy or respect for an anti-slavery man, and was for driving out the States of the North. In a letter to Mr. APPLETON, of South Carolina, dated the 29th of November, 1860, he says:

I have, myself, no sympathy or respect for the anti-slavery men of the North, who are agitating this question. * * * The Northern States, by their "personal liberty laws," have placed themselves in a state of revolution, and unless they repeal these laws, the revolution—a thing that never goes backward—must go on until these rebellious States, are declared out of the Union, and the *truly conservative take the Union in charge*.

BROWNLOW regarded the Northern, anti-slavery pulpit as a public curse. In a letter to a gentleman in Albany, N. Y., dated the 14th of May, 1861, he said:

Allow me to say that the curse of the country has been that, for years, north of Mason and Dixon's line, you have kept pulpits open to the abuse of Southern slavery and of the Southern people.

BROWNLOW OF THE SAME OPINION STILL.

BROWNLOW, up to a very recent date, never recanted these opinions; but, during the war, at the North and in Tennessee affirmed and reiterated them. In a speech at the St. Cloud Hotel, in Nashville, on the 19th of March, 1862, only a few days after he had come through the Confederate lines, he said:

Gentlemen, I am no Abolitionist; I applaud no sectional doctrines. I am a Southern man, and my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion; my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their ancestors were all slaveholders.

In his speech in Cincinnati, on the 4th of April, 1862, which he says was substantially what he said at all other points in the North, he said, referring to his opinions as published above:

I have for years been publishing my sentiments upon the slavery question, and I have only to say to-night that I have undergone no change.

BROWNLOW A NEGRO CONFISCATOR.

BROWNLOW was not for emancipating the slaves of rebels, but for confiscating them, and selling them to pay the losses of Union men. He was also in favor of guaranteeing to Union men their property in slaves. In this same Cincinnati speech he said:

Let the Federal Government now guarantee to all loyal men in arcseded States the right and title to all their property, including negroes, and protect them in the enjoyment of the same; but let the title held by rebels seeking to destroy the Government be annihilated, both as to negroes and all other property. And I trust in God that it will be done, and that such confiscated property will go to make up the losses of loyal men.

A writer sends to a paper the following prescription for hydrophobia, which cannot do harm: "Eat the green shoots of asparagus raw; sleep and perspiration will be induced, and the disease can be cured in any stage of canine madness." A man in Athens, Greece, was cured by this remedy after the paroxysms had commenced.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ The news of the City will be found on the first and third pages. ☜

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

Mums Invited to Make a Canvass of the District.

But is Afraid to Meet the People, and Backs Out.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, June 5, 1867.

Hon. D. A. Nunn, Brownsville, Tennessee:

DEAR SIR—After the reception of my note informing you that my friends had made an appointment for me to speak at Bolivar, and that I did not feel at liberty to do so without giving you an opportunity to reply, I must confess I was somewhat surprised to learn you had addressed an audience at Galloway, by previous appointment, without extending to me the courtesy I had thought it my duty to extend to you.

I beg to assure you my "engagements" are never such as to prevent me from attending for joint discussion any appointments you or your friends may make, if given timely notice of a willingness to allow me a division of time.

Our friends in Memphis are anxious to hear us define our positions. Will you please name some night during next week that will suit you to do so, and at which time we will arrange a list of appointments for a thorough canvass of the district, which seems very desirable to the citizens throughout.

Please give an early answer, as I desire to know the time before leaving the city on Saturday.

I have taken the libery to promise the citizens of Fayette and Hardeman that we will address them at Somerville, on the third Monday, and at Bolivar on the fourth Monday in this month; and as these are public days at each of the places mentioned, I hope the appointments will meet your approval.

Yours respectfully, etc.,
JNO. W. LEFTWICH.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., June 7, 1867.

Hon. John W. Leftwich:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter, and, in reply to same, have to say that I shall be unable to make any regular canvass, and shall not make but few speeches in the canvass; but do not let this interfere with you in the least. Speak when and where you please. Owing to condition of my private affairs and the ill health of my family, I shall have no regular appointments in this canvass, but let this not delay or in any way interrupt you in your canvass. I remain,

Yours truly, D. A. NUNN.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, June 8, 1867.

Hon. D. A. Nunn, Brownsville:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th is before me, and I am unable to express my astonishment and regret at your declining a thorough canvass of the district.

The few speeches you have made are of such a contradictory nature, and the published accounts in your organ, the *Post*, of our few joint discussions, are so palpably untrue, that I feel that I have, in my own behalf, as well as in behalf of the citizens of this District, a right to demand that you make the canvass or yield the contest to some one of your party who will.

I can duly appreciate the unwillingness of one whose speculations have been such as yours, to meet face to face an outraged people, as the Representative of that party which proposes to perpetuate and increase those outrages; but you must remember that, unless you "bear the cross you cannot wear the crown," and there are numbers of your party who are so insensible to shame that they will willingly confront those merited frowns of indignation in the cause of representing the Eighth Congressional District of Tennessee, in the National Congress. You should show yourself a man, and face the music, or allow some one of this class to take your coveted position.

Hoping you may change your plans, and consent to a list of joint appointments,

I beg to remain,
Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN W. LEFTWICH.

A DODGE IN REGISTRATION.

The Police Registered by Wholesale.

It is reported that the members of the Metropolitan Police are not required to make application for certificates, as other citizens are, and are not obliged to take troublesome oaths. There may be some mistake in this, but it is alleged by members of the police force who were Confederate soldiers all through the war, that Beaumont went to Davis, and got all the certificates that he wanted, and that the certificates for the ex-Confederate soldiers were asked under the claim that they had served in Illinois regiments of Federal soldiers. Was Beaumont a party to this dodge? Did Davis wink at it because the men are expected to vote for Brownlow?

From Iuka, Mississippi.

At a meeting of the citizens of Iuka, Mississippi held at the Iuka Springs Hotel, May 26, 1867, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to have the Confederate dead removed from the corporate limits of Iuka, and reinterred at some suitable place near this village, Hon. J. D. Martin was called to the chair, and Prof. T. J. Norcom appointed Secretary, Colonel R. W. Price Treasurer.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and report at their earliest convenience.

The committee consisted of J. D. Martin, Colonel R. W. Price, Colonel D. N. Cayce, J. M. Coman, A. W. Patterson, Dr. J. D. Davis, Colonel J. L. Moore, J. C. Hollman and A. T. Mathews, who reported as follows, viz:

WHEREAS, Believing it to be the duty of all good citizens to respect their dead by giving to their remains a decent burial in a cemetery set apart especially as a final resting place for the dead; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we fully approve of Dr. Wilson's suggestion of having the Confederate dead removed from the corporate limits of Iuka, where their graves are exposed in lots and gardens and other places, much to the inconvenience of many of our citizens; and that Dr. Wilson is hereby authorized to remove the remains of said dead to Shady Grove Cemetery, and there re-inter them as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That as there were about two hundred Confederate soldiers buried within our corporate limits, we believe the sum of one thousand dollars will be a fair recompense for said work, and that said Dr. Wilson is hereby authorized to collect, by subscriptions or donations, from any source he may select, until the full amount above specified has been collected, to remunerate him for the work.

Resolved, That notwithstanding our citizens gave liberally in money and attention to the soldiers during their illness while in hospitals, yet we hope they will respond to the present call with that liberality which is characteristic of all true Southerners.

Resolved, That we would earnestly solicit from our Southern friends, everywhere, such donations as Dr. Wilson may request, until this noble work is completed and paid for.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Iuka papers and forwarded to the Memphis papers for publication, and that all Southern papers be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Hon. J. D. MARTIN, Chairman.
Prof. T. J. NORCOM, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Young Lady Returning to her Country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three, she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the *Circassian Balm*, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any lady or gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple, in its combination, as nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying, the skin and complexion. By its use every action on the article it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by mail or express on receipt of an order by

W. L. CHASE & Co., Chemists,
No. 5 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The only American agents for the sale of the same.

Wonderful but True.

Madam Remington, the world renowned Astrologist and Psychometrician, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometre, guarantees to produce a perfect and lifelike picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, etc. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information. Address, in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y.

Know Thy Destiny.

Madame E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific men of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the past, present and future in the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometre, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, etc. This is no humbug, as within the limits of the city for any reasonable testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be, by obtaining a small lock of hair, and handwrote

WANTS.

WANTED—The owner of a Blue Dress with red lining, which I picked up by the Memphis Depot last night. Call at 22 Poplar street, describe property, pay me cents to boot it, and pay for this advertisement.
S.S. MCGINNIS,
22 Poplar street.
jan5 1w

WANTED—TO PLANTERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS—If Planters and hotel keepers in the city or country, or private families wanting help of any kind, male or female, such as nurses and good cooks, women to cook, wash and iron, chambermaids and dining room girls, nurses to travel North, servants and white boys for waiters; or city merchants wanting porters, clerks or men to work in any capacity, I have numerous applicants and mechanics of the first class, and of every kind, who will be supplied on short notice by applying to
FITER TOWNSEND,
jan1-tf General Intelligence Office, No. 1 Adams street.

WANTED—A good COOK—white or black woman—to go to Jackson, Miss., to cook in a boarding house. Must be experienced in all kinds of cooking, must have good references and good reference. Apply to FITER TOWNSEND,
No. 42 Poplar street. jan1-tf

AGENTS WANTED.—For "The History of the War between the United States and France in Crimea and Russia," by Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, and for "The Life, Letters and Speeches of Hon. Abraham Lincoln," by Hon. HENRY WATSON. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 181 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. apr6-1y

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A large and commodious WAREHOUSE, suitable either for a cotton store or livery stable; centrally located. Possession given immediately. Apply to
CRAYTON or S. H. DUNSCOMB, 138 Front street. jan15 1w

FOR RENT—A very desirable BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 8 Linden street, containing nine rooms, within two short squares of Main street. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to THOMAS FISHER, at Rented Savings Institution, No. 7 Madison street. jan1 1w

FOR RENT—If you want a neat COTTAGE with five rooms, a good cistern, situated in a neat and healthy locality, then call at 4 Avery street, No. 22½, without delay. jan

FOR RENT—A HOUSE containing twelve rooms; suitable for a boarding house—No. 60 Main street, between Overton and Jackson. Apply to GEO. MILLIGEN,
jan1 1w No. 61 Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—A very comfortable Gothic Cottage Dwelling House, with eight rooms, cellar and modern conveniences, on south side of Linden street, three squares from corner of Lauderdale; also, the furniture, ALL NEW, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given 15th of June. Any person wishing to see the house and furniture can do so at the house. Terms made known by calling on me at 60 Main street. [mar8-1m] R. WALLACE, Agent.

FOR RENT—STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's new block, corner of South Court and Main streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. mar31

FOR RENT—Two new DWELLING HOUSES, nearly finished, with all modern conveniences, on Linden street between Lauderdale and Orleans streets, in one of the best neighborhoods and the most delightful part of the city, the street ornamented running white a few yards in front of the door. Rent moderate. Inquire of J. J. HAWKINS,
mar15-2w No. 225 Front street.

FOR RENT—The back ROOM on fourth floor of AVALANCHE Building. Apply at AVALANCHE counting room.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—For rent, with board, a large, airy, front room, with the use of bath, between corner Second and Washington streets, No. 191. Apply on the premises, up stairs, to Mrs. SMITH. jan14

BOARDING—A pleasant ROOM, with board, for a gentleman and lady, at reasonable rates; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated, at No. 324, second story, between Navy Yard and Beal streets. References exchanged. mar11

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE—THREE BRUNSWICK BILLIARD TABLES, in good order, all complete. Apply to MONTGOMERY & MONTGOMERY & MONTGOMERY, 272 Second street, Ayres' Block.

FOR SALE—A desirable RESIDENCE, located on extension of Jefferson street. Apply to W. J. ROSS,
ma25-tw At Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot.

FOR SALE—A large, first-class, WATER-TANK, in good order. Apply at this office. mh16-tf

LOST.

LOST—On the 6th inst., on Madison, between Main and Second streets, twelve certificates of capital stock in the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company, viz: Four for twenty shares each; four for ten shares each, and four for five shares each; four for one share each, and one for five shares each; four for one share each, and one for five shares each; four for one share each, and one

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY, : : : : : : : JUNE 15, 1867

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily (Sundays excepted)	1:30 A.M.	2:30 A.M.
Through Mail Daily	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Nonsuperville Accommodation Daily	6:30 A.M.	8:30 P.M.

MEMPHIS AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Mail	7:30 A.M.	8:00 P.M.
New Orleans Express	2:45 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Freight daily, except Sunday	6:00 P.M.	6:00 A.M.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	6:30 P.M.	8:30 A.M.
Night Express	1:30 A.M.	4:30 P.M.

Ticket office, 23 Main, corner of South Court street.

Public Speaking in the Seventh Congressional District.

The undersigned, candidates for Congress, will address the people of the Seventh Congressional District at the following times and places, viz.:

Troy, Monday, June 24.
Dyersburg, Wednesday, June 26.
Ripley, Friday, June 28.
Trenton, Monday, July 1.
Milan, Tuesday, July 2.
McKenzie, Wednesday, July 3.
Paris, Thursday, July 4.
Huntingdon, Saturday, July 13.
Red Mound, Monday, July 15.
Lexington, Tuesday, July 16.
Camden, Thursday, July 18.
Marlborough, Friday, July 19.
Stevenson's Mill, Weakley county, Wednesday, July 24.
Como, Henry County, Thursday, July 25.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
WM. P. CALDWELL.

Southern Hotel on European plan; restaurant managed by Joseph Schwoob. You can live cheap if you want to. 2t

TO THE COUNTRY PRESS.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE are prepared to furnish a fine quality of printing ink, black and colored, at Eastern prices, for CASH. In ordering, let the kind of press used be stated. tf

Just received, Chinese hats, at Miller & Leidy's, 260 Main street, opposite Court square. 6t

Cumberland University, Lebanon Tennessee, now has eleven Professors; among them Lieutenant General A. P. Stewart, A. M. and J. M. Safford, L. L. D. Next session opens the first Monday in September. For catalogues address R. W. McDonnold, D. D. President. tf.

Ed. Worshall, No. 22 Jefferson street, AVALANCHE Building, has for sale late Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis and New York dailies; Field, Turf and Farm, Metropolitan Record, Irish People, Irish American, and all the German weeklies.

All colors of bugle trimmings and gimp, in large variety, at Lindauer & Pollock's, No. 260 Main street. tf

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.—Attention is called to the notice of Collector Garvin, in another column, calling for prompt action in the matter. ap10-tf

CRIMINAL COURT.—The sci. fa. docket will be taken up to-day for the last time this term. The felony docket will be commenced on Monday.

CHANCERY COURT.—In consequence of the absence of Chancellor Wm. Smith, no business was transacted in this court yesterday. Court will convene at nine a.m.

POLICE SCRIP AT PAR.—We will sell dry goods for a few days for Police Scrip at par.
THOMAS & ARNOLD,
34 205 Main street.

THE REV. LEROY J. HALSEY, D. D., formerly of Louisville, Kentucky, will occupy the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church on Sabbath morning, June 16, 1867. 2t

NO CHOLERA THIS SEASON.—Go at once and secure well ventilated and furnished rooms at the Southern Hotel, by the day, month or year. Rent very moderate. 2t

RACE TO DAY.—The match between Emma Duncan and Tom Worley comes off this evening at five o'clock on the race course, mile heats, two best in three.

Good lawns, at 15 cents per yard, at Lindauer & Pollock's. tf

MORGAN STOCK.—We will sell, on Saturday morning, June 15th, at ten o'clock, at the Arcade, 365 Main street, one fine thoroughbred Morgan stallion, seven years old, sound and well broke to harness; sold for no fault. Sale positive.
M. C. CATCH & CO., Auctioneers.

Mozambiques, grenadines, poplins and berges, at twenty-five cents, at Lindauer & Pollock, 260 Main street.

THE PEARLY GATES.—Pure white teeth and a sweet breath, fragrant like perfume from the rose, through a pair of lovely lips, are as Shakspeare says, "an excellent thing in woman." To keep the "pearly gates" of the mouth always spotless and the breath fragrant, it is only necessary to use the Sozodont daily.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—In the case of J. W. Mcgibbon, assault and battery, the case was submitted and a fine of $15 and costs assessed. State vs. Fred. Russer, assault, etc., submitted—fined $15 and costs. Seventy bills of indictment were returned by the Grand Jury, none being for misdemeanor. Criminal side stands adjourned until Monday at 10 a.m.

Great reduction in prices on dress goods, at the New Orleans cheap store, No. 210½ Main street. 6t

Chinese hats at Miller & Leidy's, 260 Main street, opposite Court square. 6t

Thirty spring hoop skirts, for only $1. Be sure to secure one at 260 Main street. tf

THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.—Howard Association Essays, on the physiology of the passions, and the errors, abuses and diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with reports on new methods of treatment employed in this Institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia Pa. 3m

We will positively sell our stock of dry goods cheaper than any other house in the city.
SHLOSS & BRO.47 Main street.

Straw, cork, pith and felt hats at Miller & Leidy's. 6t

Hard cases of rheumatism can be cured by using the great "Hesperian Liniment. For all external applications, its effects are truly wonderful; price, only five cents; for sale by Ward & LeGuere and Nipgen & Reakert. Wm. D'Childs & Co., proprietors, St. Louis. 6t

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.—John W. West to J. R. S. Gilleland, trustee, trust deed on lot on Lauderdale street, to secure $2,800; Joseph Price to John T. West, deed to lot on Lauderdale street, $2,000; Joseph Price to John T. West, deed to lot on Lauderdale street; W. L. Stewart to J. G. Carothers, deed $900, part of lot 1, block 18, Bunker subdivision; L. J. Myers to Susan Durant, deed of land, part of Donelson tract; Ed. Herman to Julius Wagner, trust on personal property to secure $900.

Call at Lindauer & Pollock's, 260 Main street, and examine stock, and satisfy yourself that goods are sold lower than those who advertise to sell at cost. tf

Ventilating hats at Miller & Leidy's. 6t

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street, have just received the Metropolitan Record, Tribune People, Turf, Field and Farm, Orimsby Journal, Irish American, Freeman's Journal, Littell's Living Age, dailies from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans, received daily. Tailor's can buy at this house Scott's and Wyatt's celebrated patterns all complete for spring and summer of 1867.

We have just taken up stock and reduced it 25 per cent. less than we have been selling recently. Call and examine for yourself.
SHLOSS & BRO.247 Main street,
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

Damaged dry goods and fancy goods must be sold, regardless of cost or value, at No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store. tf

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—Messrs. Emmons & Son, newsdealers, No. 10 Jefferson street, have again laid us under obligations for the last number of Littell. Living Age, as usual, teploets with facts and interesting matter; and, indeed, we know of no serial so richly laden as it always is with literary gems, and we wish we could see a copy in one thousand and one pernicious publications that flood their way to the counters of our newsdealers. Notwithstanding it is published in Boston, it rarely, if ever, contains anything peculiar to Southern sensibilities; and this, alone, should give it a wide circulation among our people.

Chinese hats at Miller & Leidy's. 6t

Damaged dry goods, clothing, fancy goods, boots and shoes—a very large stock—must be sold, regardless of cost or value, (a rare chance for citizens, planters and country merchants,) at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store. tf

Damaged dry goods, clothing, fancy goods, boots and shoes, etc., at Mr. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store. tf

Straw hats at Miller & Leidy's. 6t

Bleached and brown domestics as low as any in the city, at Lindauer & Pollock's, 260 Main street. tf

WANTING TO MAKE TESTIMONY.—A lady complained yesterday of insults that she had received from a policeman who wanted her to say that she had heard that policeman were to be all shot down at the coming election, which she declined to do, as she had neither heard nor believed anything of the sort. She didn't like kids nor hair of them, but she didn't believe anybody wanted to harm them unless they themselves provoked a fuss. It would not be strange if this attempt to get a lady to testify that the police are to be all killed had some ulterior object. Could it be with intent to create a justification of some new Brownlow measure? Could it be making testimony to be used in case disturbances are brought about by efforts of political leaders here, to hinder the villainy of the reconstruction election in Washington?

There is not a store in the city that has a better stock of dress goods, or selling cheaper, than Lindauer & Pollock, 260 Main street. tf

A MERCENARY MURDER.

The Dead Body Stripped.

Con. Leary, a laborer on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, came to Memphis a few days since to draw a small sum of money that was coming to him. When he got it, he went about among his relations and acquaintances treating them and himself. Somewhat under the influence of liquor, he in a saloon on South street, on Thursday night, mentioned that he had eighteen dollars in his possession. About nine o'clock he left the saloon on South street to go to the residence of a relation, named Green, who keeps a grocery in Fort Pickering. About daybreak yesterday morning, a milkman coming from Fort Pickering, found on the bridge at point No. 3, a lot of blood, and on the bridge existed, he looked closely and his curiosity being excited, he looked closely around, and under the bridge discovered a dead body, which was subsequently found to be that of poor, inoffensive Con. Leary.

He had been struck in front with some sharp instrument—probably a hatchet—and the blow extended from the top of the forehead to the side, over the left ear. It had fractured the skull, and the brains of the deceased were scattered about. After the murder the body had been stripped of coat, hat, boots, money and two watches, and had then been carried under the bridge and laid out, with the arms crossed and a piece of muslin over the face. Squire Hall held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death from a blow on the head with a hatchet, in the hands of some person unknown.

From the peculiar circumstances of this case make it the most mercenary and atrocious murder that has occurred for months. The murderer probably heard the deceased tell that he had eighteen dollars in his possession. The hatchet is not a weapon likely to be used in assassinations, and was probably taken from some house for this especial killing. The murderer is thought to have put out at once the hours and coast of his victim.

A telegraphic dispatch has been sent to Con. Leary's brother, who is the boss of a section on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad.

If, instead of meddling in politics, the Metropolitan Police should investigate such murders, it don't seem that it would be very difficult to trace such a case as this home to the guilty party.

THE PAVING QUESTION.—The following decision of the City Attorney in regard to the liability of property owners for the expenses of paving will be read with interest:

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 13, 1867.

Hon. W. O. Leyland, Mayor:

The property owners upon the streets being paved are liable for all the expenses of the city incurred toward the pavement. The engineer's work and the carriage are as necessary to the execution of the work as the laying of the blocks, and if they are liable for the latter they are for the first. It matters not whether the expenses are embraced in one account, or separated in two. I suppose the property owners, if they understand the matter, will interpose no objections to the payment of this small account. Upon the other question of the liability of the churches to pave in front of their buildings, I can also see no difficulty. This property is not exempt under any general law from this liability; and unless they are exempted by the action of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, the property must be made to bear its equal share of the expenses of the pavement.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] R. J. MORGAN, City Att'y.

We are determined to sell out the balance of our stock of dry goods and notions at still further reduction of prices.
SHLOSS & BRO.,
9t 247 Main street.

A rare chance for country merchants to attend the great closing out sale of damaged goods at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store. tf

WM. DOUGHERTY, MARBLE AND STONE WORKS, No. 99 FRONT STREET.—We would direct especial attention to this worthy and competent artist. We have known Wm. Dougherty for many years and do not remember in a somewhat extended field of observation to have met with his superior in his line of business. Under his superintendence what has been built of the National Washington Monument, at Washington, was reared. The General Postoffice Building, as fine a piece of work as there is in this country, was to a great extent built under his eye. The new State Capitol at Columbia, destroyed by Sherman before it was finished, as exquisite a job of marble as there was to any of the capitols of the world, was executed by Mr. Dougherty as contractor. Whoever inspected his rich details could not fail to discover that it was the work of a master hand. The marbles and monuments which he offers to the Memphis public, are of a most chaste and finished design. The city is to be congratulated upon the accession to its material men of so worthy a gentleman and clever an artist as Mr. Dougherty.

A MEAN DODGE.—The most paltry excuse yet given for little General Smith declining to meet the Hon. John W. Smith in debate last night is that he was afraid that he was speaking for would prove to be a Conservative meeting. People run to hear him, and Conservatives are so scarce that unless he spoke there could scarcely be a meeting. Don't every person who hears this know that it is a pitiful, malignant "Hoper" and dodge worthy of Smith or some other Brownlowite. Little Smith "declines drawing a crowd for a Conservative." If he did so those he drew would learn more of his rascality than he would ever tell them. Will he ever tell them that he was once a blatant rebel, and vowed his readiness to fight the Federals if they came South, and that he had a rebel flag put on his house? Will he ever tell them that during the war he shamefully oppressed both whites and blacks about Grand Junction? Will he recount his confiscation and tax title projects, his forged levies on quiet citizens, his trading in salt, his crawling into the Legislature, his peddling out his influence and getting five thousand dollars worth of stock in the street railroad, just after he voted for raising the fare? Will he tell the colored people that he voted for their re-enslavement after emancipation had been declared a finality? Will he tell that he wanted a rope in the case of a white to be punished with imprisonment, while a similar case would make a black liable to death? No wonder he don't want to draw a "crowd to a Conservative meeting."

Damaged dry goods at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store, regardless of cost or value. tf

Official Drawing of the Missouri State Lottery.

CLASS 381, DRAWN JUNE 14, 1867.

35, 46, 63, 66, 15, 33, 71, 11, 61, 45, 5, 48.

CLASS 382, DRAWN JUNE 14, 1867.

Not received on account of storm.

This lottery is drawn twice each day. Over $100,000 in prizes is paid each day. It is the only lottery in which the prizes are all cash. It has been drawn for over fifty years. Tickets cost from twenty-five cents to twenty dollars. This is the only lottery in which you can get a ticket with any number on it you wish. Call or send for a circular.
GEO. W. VAN VOET,
Southern Agent,
20 Jefferson street and 22 Gayoso street.

Japanese hats at Miller & Leidy's, opposite Court square. 6t

The best prints in America 12½c and 15 cents per yard.
SHLOSS & BRO.,
9t 247 Main street.

THE "BEAUHARNAIS"—LATEST STYLE BONNET.—We notice by the Atlantic Cable a new style bonnet, called the "Beauharnais, in compliment of Her Highness, the Duchess Beauharnais. The style is novel in extreme, and the trimmings beautiful; in fact, a "bobbin" that will revolutionize the late styles of diminutives, and again introduce the good old days of bonnets. And we notice that J. H. Lowenstine & Bros., 231 Main street, City Building, are selling at retail their immense stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, clothing, hats, etc., etc., at less than New York cost. Remember the place. This stock is first class, and is being sold at extremely low prices. Take our advice and call on them for cheap goods.

LACE POINTS AND SILK SACQUES AT LESS THAN COST.—H. Lowenstine & Bros. are making preparations to have a new cloak room built, in consequence of which their old cloak room will have to be torn down by the 20th of this month, they therefore will have to sell off their entire stock of lace points and mantles, silk sacques and summer shawls within the next ten days. This will be an excellent chance for ladies to buy a lace point of any kind and quality at less than such can be imported. 6t

All styles hats at Miller & Leidy's. 6t

Fine bleached domestic, yard wide, 15 cents per yard; brown domestic, 10 cents per yard; fine lawns, 20 cents per yard.
SHLOSS & BRO.,
9t 247 Main street.

RASPBERRY FESTIVAL NEXT WEEK—AN ELEGANT AFFAIR.—The ladies of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on Court street, intend preparing a raspberry festival, next week, for the purpose of raising a few hundred dollars with which to liquidate the cost of upholstering and fitting the building with gas fixtures. The building which has been erected by this congregation is one of the handsomest in the city—a structure really ornamental in design and finish—and their present effort for its completion should be liberally encouraged. They ask but small donations from anyone, as the amount needed is not large. To drop in, spend an hour or two pleasantly, eat a plate or two of nice berries and cream, is all the patronage desired. It will be strictly a supper and festival, not anything else, requiring much outlay of money. This festival will be one of the most pleasant and least expensive of the season, and we hope to see it largely attended.

We are selling our best berages (all colors) at 30½c cents per yard.
SHLOSS & BRO.,
9t 247 Main street.

A Memo for Mr. Davis.

To the People of the South: The Ladies' Davis Association of Mississippi was organized at the capital September 29th, 1866, for the purpose of receiving means for the family of ex-President Davis. A sufficient sum has been realized to meet present necessities. The work of love and duty which this Association proposes is raising funds for the purpose of purchasing a home for Mr. Davis in Mississippi. To effect this purpose it is necessary to appeal to the people of the Southern States for peculiary assistance to organize associations in each of the States for the furtherance of this cause. The Association pledges its honor to the people of the South to apply faithfully the funds which may be contributed.

Contributions from all the States urgently solicited. They may be remitted to J. & T. Green, First National Bank, Jackson, Miss. All donations will be acknowledged by the Secretary.

MRS. GOV. B. G. HUMPHREYS, President.
MISS SUE H. ADAMS, Secretary.
JACKSON, MISS., May 18, 1867. tf

The arrival of Chinese hats at Miller & Leidy's, opposite Court square. 6t

ENTHUSIASTIC CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

General Wallace Denounces Radical Falsifications.

Able Speech by the Hon. John W. Smith.

Last night was dark, and the streets were muddy, but there was a respectable and enthusiastic Conservative meeting in the Law Court room, Greenlaw block. General Wallace was called to the chair, and in taking it he made, by way of a personal explanation, an indignant and scathing little speech to correct the slanders and misrepresentations of the dirty Radical press, a dirty reporter for it named Reuben Dailey, and of the Memphis *Bulletin*, whose course leads to the belief that it should put "for sale" at the head of its columns.

At the request of little Smith and Beaumont, the citizens of Grand Junction desired that there should be no personalities used by the speakers. Those citizens greatly feared that Brownlow's militia would be quartered on them. It was arranged that the speakers should be muzzled from using personalities. None were used. All went off pleasantly. Now the dirty dogs claim that General Wallace was afraid to say in the presence of Smith, what he would say elsewhere, and that Smith gave the lie to him, with other mean, contemptible falsehoods. They don't tell the truth. It was shown at the meeting in Grand Junction that a rebel flag had been on little Smith's place of business, and that his family had made a rebel flag presentation. Smith thought he was then under arrest, and it was done to get him out of trouble; but the presentation was made in June, 1861, and little Smith was arrested in May, 1862. This is now the model loyal man, who would degrade and persecute others. General Wallace fully and completely refuted the misrepresentations of what occurred at Grand Junction.

HON. J. W. SMITH'S REMARKS.

The Hon. J. W. Smith came forward and made a very able and manly speech. He tendered his thanks for the honor of his nomination. The great vital error of the Radical party is that it strikes down the great American doctrine of representation and taxation going together. It claims to forbid the franchise and voice in representation to men who are heavily taxed, and who, if there is a foreign war, will have to shoulder arms for the flag of the nation.

Mr. Smith discussed keenly the Indemnity bill which proposed at one fell swoop to sweep one hundred millions of dollars, out of the entire taxable property of the State, into the hands of unscrupulous speculators. These speculators had aided the rebellion, and now expect to have their claims passed under the Indemnity bill.

Senator Senter, the father of the Indemnity bill, served in the Confederate Legislature, and drew pay to the last day, even coming to Memphis when Middle Tennessee was in Federal hands. Spence of Rutherford sold $30,000 worth of flour and got pay from the Confederate Government, and voted for this Indemnity bill in the Legislature, and now claims $100,000 losses during the war, to meet which claims the property owners of the whole State were to be taxed. General Smith claims $80,000 for his losses. The enormity of this Indemnity bill was fully discussed by the speaker, who showed the personal interest General Smith had in getting it passed.

SMITH WANTED MEMPHIS BURDENED.

Smith introduced the Metropolitan Police bill, and it provides that in Memphis sales tax shall pay a tax of $250, while in Nashville the tax is only fifty dollars. He has in every case sought to oppress Memphis.

THE SNOWSLOW MILITIA.

Smith, of Hardeman, introduced the bill to create the Brownlow militia, which is directly contrary to that constitutional provision which prohibits a standing army in time of peace. This was done to influence the elections, not for its pretended purpose of keeping peace and order, for General Thomas had, just before it was passed, tendered all necessary assistance for the maintenance of the laws. This militia bill will add $10,000,000 to the backs of the State.

SMITH OPPOSED TO POPULAR RIGHTS.

Smith, of Hardeman, has always voted for taking away popular rights. No election of Metropolitan Police Commissioners; no election of judges as the constitution provides; no election of County Commissioners; no election of officer of the Municipal Court. In every case Smith, of Hardeman, voted against popular rights. In only one district has an election for judge been allowed. In the establishment of the Municipal Court Smith, of Hardeman, voted to blot out trial by jury. The speaker detailed the circumstances of the prosecution of Beaumont for manacling and selling free colored men as slaves, resulting in making of Waldran a judge and the suppression of the Beaumont prosecution.

SMITH, OF HARDEMAN, FAVORS THE TAX ON GRADES.

When the Legislature wished to ask Congress to take off the sectional and unfair tax of three cents a pound on cotton, Smith, of Hardeman, voted against taking off the tax.

SMITH, OF HARDEMAN, THE ENEMY OF COLORED MEN.

Smith, of Hardeman, voted against allowing a colored man to sue for damages for the seduction of his daughter. He voted for selling the blacks after they were emancipated. He voted that certain offenses should be punished, in the case of a white man, with imprisonment, and in the case of a black with death.

JOHN W. SMITH'S RECORD.

The speaker having traced the record of Smith, of Hardeman, to show that he was the enemy of the white man, and the enemy of the black man, the speaker had been the advocate of universal suffrage. He had claimed suffrage for the colored men when the whining hypocrites who now sought to sow the bad feeling between the white and colored men were afraid to utter a word. The speaker adverted to the fact that in three years sixty thousand young white men would have got their majority, and if the blacks tried to disfranchise others now they would soon find themselves disfranchised. This portion of his speech was exceedingly able and eloquent. It was a fervid, powerful appeal to the colored men, for whose rights before the courts he had been the first advocate. The speech was listened to with deep attention and frequent applause.

INDICTMENT OF JUDGE LEONARD.

Very Grave Charges Preferred.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, by a unanimous vote, indicted Judge Thomas Leonard yesterday, on the charge of having misused moneys belonging to the county of Shelby.

This case came before the last Grand Jury, but the members of it were so Radical that they could not find a bill. It is reported that the charge involves a great number of expenditures for all sorts of purposes.

The friends of Judge Leonard claim that although the expenditures may have been in some cases injudicious and lavish, yet they were strictly in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by the code.

The prosecution claims that the charge shall be sustained by proof of lavish outlays for personal purposes and of corrupt management.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Those of our citizens and country gentlemen desirous of procuring all kinds of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at reduced prices, should not fail to visit the old established house of A. Just, 346 Main street. By courteous attention to the needs of his customers, fair and honorable dealing, and a thorough practical knowledge of his business, Mr. Just has established a business and reputation unequaled in this city. His prices are always low for cash, and the style and quality of his goods unsurpassed. Don't fail to visit 345 Main street.

PERSONAL.

There is a great deal of lumber in Wolf river.

Henry Cox was hurt at the colored picnic yesterday by the fall of a swing.

A fellow called Bill Haley is charged with having stolen a mule in Hernando.

Hope Cholen was arrested yesterday for stealing clothing from Loewenstine Brothers.

Within a radius of half a mile of the gas works there are twenty-one saw mills.

The Grace Church Sunday School is to have a picnic on the Vance street grounds to-day.

Great sport is anticipated at the race this afternoon.

The most extensive saw mill in the Mississippi Valley is to commence operations here next week, under Messrs. Hamming & Jay.

A negro named Harvey was arrested on suspicion of having stolen three fine gold watches that were found in his possession.

There would have been a nice colored picnic, on the Vance street grounds, yesterday, but the clouds were unpropitious.

Three hundred United States soldiers, from Charleston, South Carolina, passed through Memphis yesterday en route for Fort Gibson, where they are to be used against hostile Indians.

Peter Hanley, an employe at Clark's jewelry store, had his legs burned, yesterday, by the breaking of a carboy of sulphuric acid, which he and another person were carrying into the cellar.

The establishment of Corcoran, Sayers & Co. was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and property and money worth over two hundred dollars carried off. Chloroform was used by the thieves.

Summan, Moyer & Co. have discovered that Stephen Anderson, their colored porter, has been stealing cigars and tobacco to considerable amounts, but he has made his escape.

The committee appointed by the County Board to investigate the condition of county finances are now examining the dockets of our magistrates, to ascertain what amount of money is due to the county treasury from that source.

A gentleman was passing through Washington street on Thursday night, and observed a negro fellow with a bundle who carried a bundle, when the latter got scared, and, dropping his bundle, made off at 2:30 speed. When the bundle was examined, it was found to contain a fine promenade dress.

Every citizen should devote some time to the very important election to-day. It is not enough to be in favor of the issuing of paying bonds, funding the floating debt and reducing the municipal liabilities by judicious financering, but the votes must be given to-day to authorize all this.

At the Grand Junction political meeting the Radicals objected to any allusion to the personal record of the candidates being made by the speakers. At the suggestion of the free speech party, and by the expressed wish of the leading citizens, the discussion was confined to the principles at issue in the present contest. This served little Smith from the skinning he would otherwise have received, and now the unscrupulous scullions of Brownlowism claim that surely nothing could have been said against little General Smith, or it would have been said. Such is Radical honesty.

BARGE LINES FROM ST. LOUIS TO MEMPHIS.

Great Saving of Freights.

As long as the mighty Mississippi rolls by our doors, carrying upon her bosom the wealth that rivals the argosies of Venice, so long will the steamboat interest of our great valley take prominence in the questions of freights and passage. Yet, while our floating palaces, with their gallant captains, brave crews and palatial structures, may possess elements of beauty and speed, comfort and economy in the sense of passage, it is impossible for them, with the capital employed, to make steamboat investments remunerative in their compound sense of freight and passage. The barge question settles this difficulty, by dividing the freight and passage interest, reducing the investment on each character of carrier, and making both profitable, inasmuch as it is cheaper by fifty per cent. to build barges for freight exclusively, and fast, light steamers for passengers. Thus, by the establishment of a line of barges, freight can be more economically handled, our mercantile interests enhanced, and the general prosperity of our municipal interests advanced. It is palpable to the eye of any commercial observer that, to make Memphis a successful rival of our sister cities, we must of a necessity come into successful competition on the question of freights, particularly heavy freights. This can only be done by the system of barges, which we have so often alluded to in the columns of the AVALANCHE, and which we are only too happy to reiterate, if by so doing we can accomplish that object which our true commercial interests should have in Vicksburg. St. Louis has to-day three lines of transportation to New Orleans—Memphis not one. To-day freight is carried from St. Louis to New Orleans, or from the former city to Vicksburg, at as low rates. And yet, as stated in a previous article in the AVALANCHE, Memphis must pay the same rates from her sister city, only distant four hundred miles, as the denizens of the crescent City, twelve hundred, and the dealers in Vicksburg, eight hundred miles, pay for their bulk produce or light articles. To any mens of the crescent City, twelve hundred, and the dealers in Vicksburg, eight hundred miles, pay for their bulk produce or light articles. To any mens of the crescent City, twelve hundred, and the dealers in Vicksburg, eight hundred miles, pay for their bulk produce or light articles. To any men chant, of commercial ideas, the oppressiveness of this procedure, as applied to Memphis, is easily seen. While we pay by packets from St. Louis to Memphis fifty cents per barrel for flour, the article is conveyed from St. Louis to New Orleans at forty cents, by barges. The discrimination on the part of the St. Louis merchants is hostile to Memphis interests; for shipments are made to points below and not far remote from Memphis at cheaper rates than obtain for this point. The motive is obvious. St. Louis is anxious to supercede Memphis in her legitimate trade, leaving no margin for profits on articles shipped here from that place—even large freight being raised as high as Memphis dealers do. There is but one remedy—that of establishing a line of Memphis barges, whose capacity will enable Memphis merchants to control their own freights at such rates that monopolies will be driven to the wall, i. e., so far as Memphis is concerned, and that those boat corporations who will land freight ten miles below Memphis at thirty cents per thousand, or at Memphis for forty cents, will be ruled out. We do earnestly hope our merchants will take this matter in hand immediately, and take the few shares not taken, and we will assure them that the thousand dollars worth of stock taken will come back to them in less than six months; also that every thousand tons of freight placed in store through a system of barges, will inure to their benefit in an amount not less than three thousand dollars. This benefit is not the only one to be derived from this system of barges. Cheap freights increase business, depots, superiors, stevadores, and the many individuals attendant upon goods in transit, will all feel the benefit that will necessarily flow from this economical handling of freight. Merchants of Memphis, who, in handling 300,000 tons of freight at a saving of three dollars per ton—$900,000—will be enabled to stimulate their business to that increased amount, thus furnishing additional evidences of the acrued benefits to a commercial community who, alive to their interests, have, with the spirit that should prompt all true commercial men, invested their energies and capital in an enterprise that is fraught with so much commercial vitality, and whose success will tend toward the enhancement of all the business interests of our city. Let the stock taken will come back to them in less than six months; also that, every thousand tons of freight placed in store through a system of barges, will inure to their benefit in an amount not less than three thousand dollars. This benefit is not the only one to be derived from this system of barges. 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[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At a called meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, held on yesterday, June 13th, 1867—Present—Hon. Wm. O. Leland, Mayor; Chairman; Aldermen Glaney, Johnson, Cochran, Wickersham, Amis, Lynn, O'Donnell, Townsend and Fraser.

A quorum being announced, the Chairman took his seat and called the Board to order, stating the object of the meeting announced to be for the purpose of considering the propriety of changing certain street grades, and for the purpose of confirming appointments by a Board of Health, etc.

In connection with the matter of street grade, the following communication was read to the Board:

MEMPHIS, June 14, 1867.

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis:

Your petitioner, Sol. Halle, respectfully represents unto your honorable body that he is the owner of two lots, containing fifty feet front on Second street, between Jefferson and Lauderdale streets, on the east side, and has been the owner of the same for a great many years; that the street has been graded by the City Engineer of the city of Memphis, previous to the year 1866, and that your petitioner has since erected a brick building according to said grades, and fixed by the City Engineer, your petitioner erected on said lots two two story brick buildings according to said grades.

Your petitioner represents unto your honorable body that the employes of the city engaged in the curbing of the street in front of his said lots, have caused your petitioner great loss and trouble, by curbing about twelve inches above the original grade, so as to take away the front part of his said buildings, rendering them worthless and causing his tenements to said houses, as well as his business, to suffer materially. To this your petitioner most solemnly protests against said wrong doing and injury to his said houses, and asks your honorable body to grant relief against the same, deeming your forum the proper forum to make known his grievances in due and proper time.

SOLOMON HALLE.

RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman Ann's presented the following:

Resolved, etc. That the Finance Committee shall, in conjunction with the City Engineer, be, and hereby authorized to determine and fix the proper grades along the lines of streets now being and to be paved.

Alderman Townsend presented the following as a substitute for the resolution of Alderman Ann:

Resolved, by this Board, That a committee of three, outside of the Paving Committee, be appointed by the Chair, to report to this Board the proper grades of streets, and report to this Board.

Adopted, and Aldermen Townsend, Powers and Johnson appointed the committee.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mayor nominated the following physicians as a Board of Health, and the nominations were referred to a special committee of Aldermen, composed of Aldermen Townsend and O'Donnell, for report: Doctors Frayser, Grant, Pitman, Shaw, Hobson, Gorman and Taylor.

STREET RAILROADS.

The following ordinance was presented, read and referred to the Ordinance Committee:

An ordinance passed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Memphis:

SECTION 1. Every person, corporation, company or copartnership, operating the business of passenger railroads from any one point to any other point within this city for hire, or street railways, shall or project in all the conditions, stipulations and restrictions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. The following rules and regulations concerning the running of street railway cars shall be binding upon every person, corporation, company, or copartnership operating railroads in the city.

First—No cars, when not in actual use for passenger travel, shall be kept standing on any street of the city, longer than two hours.

Second—No car shall be drawn at a greater speed than six miles an hour.

Third—While any car is turning the corners from one street to another, the horses or mules shall not be driven faster than a walk.

Fourth—Cars driven in the same direction shall not approach each other within a distance of three hundred feet, except in case of accident, or when it may be necessary to connect two cars together, or at stations; and upon the approach of any vehicle or car coming from any vehicle the conductor or driver of such car shall notify the driver or person in charge of said vehicle of the approach of his car, and keep the track; but in no event shall this ordinance or any part thereof be so construed as to allow a vehicle or wagon to run in collision with any private vehicle on the track of any such railway line; and any person, corporation, company or copartnership offending shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars per car.

Fifth—No car shall be allowed to stop on a crosswalk or in front of any intersecting street, except to avoid collision or to allow passage to persons in the street.

Sixth—When any car shall be required to stop at the intersection of streets, or at any other point, it shall be stopped so as to leave the rear platform partly over the crossing.

Seventh—The conductor and driver of each car shall keep a vigilant watch for all persons in the street, especially for children, either on the track or moving toward it; and on the approach of vehicles or persons in the conditions, fair and reasonable dealing, and a thorough practical knowledge of his business, Mr. Just has established a business and reputation unequaled in this city. His prices are always low for cash, and the style and quality of his goods unsurpassed. Don't fail to visit 345 Main street.

Eighth—Conductors shall announce the names of the streets of the cross streets where the cars connect with or intersect any railway track.

Ninth—Conductors and drivers shall be provided with signal bells.

Seventh—The cars shall be entitled to the track, and any vehicle upon the track shall turn out when any car comes up, so as to leave the track unobstructed; and the driver of any vehicle refusing to do so, when requested by the driver of any car, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, to be collected as other fines are collected.

Sec. 3. Whenever any part of the street between the rails of any railway company, or within the space of three feet on either side of the rails, or any part of the street between a point three feet outside of the rails, or any part contiguous to such rails, shall be out of repair, the City Engineer, with the assistance of the Mayor, shall notify the company owning such railway to be repaired and put in good condition; and if such company shall not repair the same within ten days after the City Engineer shall direct the necessary work to be done, and he shall certify the amount thereof, which shall be paid by the company.

Sec. 4. Whenever any crosswalk shall be constructed by authority of any ordinance or order of the city authorities, a street upon which any railroad track is located, the City Engineer shall notify the railroad company owning such track how inclined each street to lay so much of the crosswalk as may be between the rails, and two feet outside of the rails; and on the refusal of the company to do so, the City Engineer shall cause the same to be done, and the cost thereof certified and collected as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Any person, corporation, company or copartnership violating any of the provisions of the foregoing sections shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars for each and every such violation.

Sec. 6. The city of Memphis shall not be held liable to any railway company or any individuals for any loss resulting from the delay in the transportation of persons or freight, or from any other cause, nor for any damage caused by fires or otherwise; but any such railway company or individuals shall be liable to the city for any damage to the streets or other property of the city, caused by the negligence, neglect or misconduct of their agents, servants or employes, according to such grades as may be fixed by the City Engineer.

Sec. 7. No person or persons or authority hereby granted shall be so construed as in any manner to interfere with the operations of the Fire Department of the city of Memphis, but in all cases of fires the Fire Department shall have the right to run their engines and other apparatus over railroad tracks now laid and to be laid over the streets where railroad tracks are laid, subject to the necessities of the Fire Department.

Sec. 8. No vehicle driving in a contrary direction shall use the track except for the purpose of crossing, avoiding other vehicles that may be in the way, and any driver violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

Sec.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

GALLAWAY, HAMPTON & CO.

R. C. GALLAWAY,
P. HAMPTON,
P. WINFIELD,
} Editors and Proprietors

Terms—Daily, $10 per annum; $5 for six months; $2½ for three months; single copies five cents. Weekly, $3 per annum; $1 for six months. Advertisements, one square (ten lines) first insertion, $1 each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Twenty cents per line for local notices.

OFFICE:

In our new building, No. 22 Jefferson street, near the corner of Main.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

Facts and Fancies from Washington.

An American Vessel to be Sold for a Fine in Havana.

The Cholera in the Brazilian Army.

The Trial of Maximilian.

His Ideas of the Court That Should Try Him.

Negroes Lynched in Kansas.

An Irish Informer Attacked by the People.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Collector at Havana ordered the sale of the American bark Ocean Home, which was seized for the non-payment of a fine of $12,600 imposed for a frivolous pretext.

The Captain General of Cuba issued a proclamation wherein he expresses his intention to rigidly enforce the royal decree against the slave trade.

A Rio letter says the cholera is raging in the Brazilian camp on the river Plate. Nearly seven hundred have died in four days. Troops have been dispatched to Corrientes to restrain the populace from destroying the hospital. In Buenos Ayers the streets are filled with funerals, and the people are dying in the streets and about door steps and everywhere crowds are rushing away. Every little hamlet in the interior is crowded with refugees.

A San Louis Potosi letter of the 30th ult. says: "To-morrow Maximilian, Mejia and Costilio may possibly be sentenced to be shot. Maximilian offered to abdicate and use his influence to cause the immediate and unreserved surrender of the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and in return asked the lives and safe conduct out of the country for himself, German officers, troops, Mejia and Costilio. The proposition was rejected. The president of the court martial has been notified that Maximilian desires the jurisdiction of the court governed by international law. His is a government, he says, recognized by every power in the world save the United States, and that he can only be tried by a legal congress of nations."

WYANDOTTE, KANSAS, June 13.—Two negroes, charged with the murder of a farmer, were yesterday taken out of jail by a mob and hung. The rope, however, broke, and the men were shot to pieces in the court yard. It is now believed the negroes were innocent, and that the ringleaders of the mob are the real criminals.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Only three of the talesmen summoned in Surratt's trial were retained as jurymen, others having formed or expressed an opinion.

MOBILE, June 14.—Colonel G. P. Foster, Collector of Customs, has been arraigned for malfeasance, and bailed for $500.

Letters from Judge Abel, of New Orleans, to the President and General Sheridan, are published, wherein Abel charges that the whole series of Sheridan's acts as unconstitutional and subversive of the liberty of the people.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Lord Monck, Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada, sailed to-day for Quebec.

DUBLIN, June 14.—Corydon, by whose testimony the prisoners were captured at Dungarven, has been identified, and to-day was attacked by a mob of Fenian sympathizers, at Waterford, and barely escaped with life.

PARIS, June 14.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan of Turkey takes his departure for this city next November. The next arrival will be the King of Egypt, who is daily expected.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A JUDGE.

The Charges Against Judge Busteed.

In order that the public may understand the situation, the Montgomery *Mail* publishes the declaration in one of the cases, which we append:

Elmore, Keys & Morrissett vs. Richard Busteed, Rufus Andrews, Charles A. Mott, Watts & Troy, Semple and Goldthwaite, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

The plaintiffs claim of the defendants twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) as damages for the wrongful, unlawful, malicious, and corrupt confederation and agreement and conspiracy with each other to defraud and injure the plaintiffs as hereafter set forth.

During the November term, 1866, of the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, there was pending in said District Court in favor of said Mott a suit in equity against Robert J. Williams and others, and two suits at law against said Robert J. Williams; and the plaintiffs in the present action were attorneys at law and solicitors in chancery, duly admitted and employed attorneys and solicitors of said Mott in each of said suits in said district court, and during said term of said district court; and whilst the plaintiffs in this suit were the attorneys at law and the solicitors in chancery duly employed and retained as such, for and by said Mott in the said suits of said Mott, the said Mott and the defendants in said suits, which were in said district court, made a special agreement for the compromise and dismissal of said last mentioned suits, which last named agreement was afterward fully complied with by said last named defendant, and after such compliance, to-wit, on the 15th day of May 1867, the said Mott acted on and accepted said complaint, and dismissed his said suit it equity. Under the said special agreement for the said compromise and dismissal and in pursuance of its terms and in compliance therewith, the said defendants in said suits which were in said district court, by their duly authorized agent, delivered to said plaintiff Elmore, one of the attorneys and solicitors of said Mott and as such attorney and solicitor, ten thousand dollars in gold coin of the United States, and a promisory note executed by Thomas Williams on the second day of January, 1867, with interest from the date, and at the time of said delivery the plaintiffs in this suit compared to be and were the attorneys and solicitors of said Mott as aforesaid, and from the time of said delivery the said Elmore held the coin and note delivered to him as aforesaid, subject to the lien which the plaintiffs, as attorneys and solicitors of said Mott, aforesaid, had and were entitled to therein for the indebtedness of said Mott to them for their retainer and services and work and labor as his said attorneys and solicitors as aforesaid in said suits, which were in said District Court, which indebtedness of said Mott to them was and is five thousand dollars, and is wholly unpaid and still due.

Afterwards, and whilst said Elmore was continuing to hold said gold coin and note as aforesaid, and after said dismissal of said suit in equity, the said defendants in this suit, that is to say, the said Busteed, Andrews and Mott, well knowing the premises, and with notice of the facts herein above stated, contriving and intending to injure and agrieve the plaintiffs, and prevent the payment of said indebtedness of the said Mott, to the plaintiffs and to defraud them thereof conspired with each other unlawfully and by unlawful and corrupt means, and by the corrupt abuse of the office of Judge of said District Court, there held by said Busteed, and by the usurpation of authority and power over said coin and note, as well as over said Elmore, by said Busteed as Judge of said District Court, which has ever been vested in said Judge of District Court by the law of the land, and, in pursuance of said conspiracy and in execution thereof, the said defendants, Busteed, Andrews and Mott, did, by the unlawful and corrupt means aforesaid and the usurpation aforesaid, deprive the said Elmore of the said coin and note, and convert the same to their own use, whereby the plaintiffs have sustained damages to a large amount, that is, $20,000, for which they here now sue.

WATTS & TROY,
RICE, SEMPLE & GOLDTHWAITE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Last Friday night says the Brookhaven *Journal*, the up train passed over the body of a man whose name we are unable to learn, about one mile below here. The train was checked immediately, and upon examination it was found that the body was perfectly cold, showing that the man had been killed by some one and placed there. Nothing about his person could be found to distinguish who he was.

A man named John Perry, living near Cooksville, Mississippi, was brought last week to Macon by his brother and others, charged with threatening the lives of several persons. On examination he was pronounced insane, and sent to jail for safe keeping.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says General Sheridan will issue, in a few days, an order protecting all parties in the peaceful prosecution of the campaign, and propose a day of thanksgiving and praise.

MONETARY.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY, June 15, 1867.

The money market continues quiet and steady, with no change worthy of note. The discount market rules close, with the rates of interest firm and unchanged. Gold in New York was quiet at 137½. In our market the transactions were light, with little offering and little or no demand. The rates ruled at 135@135½. Silver continues firm and steady; buying at 126@128.

EXCHANGE—Firm and steady; buying at ¼c off, and selling at ¼c premium.

CITY SCRIP—The market yesterday was firm, with a fair demand. The premium rates were firm and tending upwards. Brokers buy at 60@62c, and sell at 63@65c. County scrip rules firm at 85@90c. Police scrip, buying at 75@80c.

BONDS—Memphis and Ohio railroad bonds, 25@30c; Memphis and Little Rock first mortgage bonds, 70@90; Memphis and Charleston railroad bonds, 65@70; Tennessee bonds, with coupons, 40@50; Tennessee bonds, new, 55@60; Mobile and Ohio railroad bonds, 50@55; Memphis city coupons, 80@85; Memphis city railroad bonds, 50@60.

SECURITIES MORTY—Quiet and steady; a small demand and little offering. Transactions are confined to small lots: Bank of Tennessee, old, 40@45c; Planters' Bank, 94c; Union Bank, 96@99c; Union Bank Certificates, 96c; Bank of Chattanooga, 10c; Bank of Commerce, 90c; Bank of Nashville, —; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 95c; Bank of Paris, 95c; Bank of the Union, 90c; Bank of Knoxville, 42c; Bank of West Tennessee, 45c; Bucks Bank, 95c; City Bank, 50c; Commercial Bank, par; Merchants' Bank, 90c; Northern Bank, 95c; Ocoee Bank, 95c; Bank of Shelbyville, 80c; Southern Bank, 25c; Traders' Bank, 95c; Life and General Insurance Company, 20c.

The New York *Sun* says that at no period within the last ten years have there been so many unemployed workingmen in that city, as there are at the present time. Men of families are becoming alarmed at the prospects staring them in the face. They see their substance gradually wearing away, and know not from what source supplies will come.

The laboring classes in Cincinnati scarcely find sufficient labor to feed those depending upon them for support. Many families are leaving for other localities, animated by the hope that everywhere such dullness and depression do not exist.

In Baltimore every department of trade is languishing. Thousands of laborers are without employment, and are living in the precarious way known as "from hand to mouth." Unless business revives soon, it is believed that public measures must be devised to prevent absolute suffering among the laboring classes.

In Washington City the complexion of business affairs is but little brighter. A feeling of despondency seems to pervade all classes.

The Pittsburg *Advocate* says that business is duller there than it has been for many years. A number of manufacturing establishments have been compelled to lessen their force of operatives. Thus the labor market has become overstocked, and in this condition it will probably remain during the season.

In Buffalo and Cleveland there is employment for not more than one half the laborers in those cities. Men with families look into the future with the greatest misgivings.

On the winding up of the State bank currency system, the *Financial Chronicle* has the following observations: "It is not generally known that the notes of New England State banks are now at a discount of five per cent. The reason of this heavy depreciation is that at Boston the Suffolk Bank and the Bank of Mutual Redemption have discontinued redeeming such notes since the 1st of June. As the amount outstanding is small, and there is now no method of getting payment without sending the notes to the several banks by mail or express, the unexpected money brokers make the extra charges to cover the delay, expense and trouble involved. The notes of the banks of Pennsylvania and those of the Western States are selling at various rates of discount, while those of the State of New York will probably cease next month to be redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank of this city, and will then speedily disappear from circulation."

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY, June 15, 1867.

Trade in the leading markets continues dull and stagnant, with a small jobbing trade doing in limited supplies. Business in the various branches of trade is depressed. Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans present distressing evidences of dull trade and general inaction.

COTTON—The market yesterday opened dull with light offerings and but few inquiries. Holders were persistent in asking full prices, owing to the small stock on hand. The tightness of the money market, together with the rain, had a tendency to check all movements in the market, and throughout the day the market exhibited a dull and inactive appearance. Sales for the day footed up small, with middling at 23@23½c; low middling, 21½@22. The market closed with prices steady and firm. Receipts for the week, 427 bales; since September 1st, 1866, 61,491. Exports for the week, 1,252 bales; exports since September 1st, 1866, 214,854 bales. Stock on hand, 7,534 bales. The Liverpool market was reported quiet and firm; uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales for the day, 10,000 bales; for the week, 61,000 bales to speculators, and exporters, 18,000 bales. Stock on hand, 861,000, of which 451,000 are American. The New York market was reported quiet with a moderate demand and prices firm; uplands, 22c; Orleans, 27½@28.

Ordinary	18 @18
Good ordinary	20 @21
Low middling	22 @23
Middling	23 @24½
Strict middling	25 @25½
Good middling	26 @26½

GENERAL MARKET.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city or country trade an advance of three to five per cent. is obtained.]

CORN—The market yesterday was dull and heavy, with a decline in prices. The receipts are equal to the requirements. Choice white and yellow on the levee ruled at 90@91 c; from store at 91 @95c; mixed is inferior and sells at 90@90c on the levee, and 91 from store.

HAY—Steady and quiet, with full receipts, and a small trade doing. Prime timothy ruled at $25 to $27 per ton; choice prairie, $24, per ton.

OATS—Quiet, with a fair demand. Selling at 85c. to 90c.

CORNMEAL—Dull and quiet, with a small demand. Sales were made from store, full weights, at $3 on the levee; small lots, $3 25.

BUTTER—Quiet, with a large stock on the market. Choice yellow ruled at 21@25c; new yellow, 22@25c; common, 16@20c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull in large lots at $25 50@26; in small lots at $26 50; prime is nominal and it light request at $22@22 50.

BACON—Steady. Clear sides ruled at 13@13½c; clear ribbed sides, 12@13½; ribbed sides, 11½@12½c; shoulders, 9½@10½; canvassed hams, 14@16½c; plain hams, at 13@13½c; breakfast bacon, 15@15½c.

LARD—In fair demand, with small receipts, with sales at 22@23½c

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged, with a small trade doing; superfine, $10@12; extra, 13@14; double extra, $15@18; fancy, $17@18.

LARD—Quiet and steady. Keg leaf, 13½@14½c; tierce, 12¾@13c.

ONIONS—Scarce and in active demand, with prompt receipts; sales from $6 to $7 00 per dozen.

TURKEYS—Few in market; selling at $23@24 per dozen.

CHEESE—Nominal; Western Reserve 17@18c.

BEANS—Firm and steady at $4@4 50 per ton.

APPLES—Steady and firm at $8@10 per bbl.

COFFEE—Market steady with a small trade doing; Rio, 20@22c; Laguira, 22@23c; Java, 28@30c.

MOLASSES—Market inactive, with a small trade doing. New Orleans 80 to 90; Sorghum at 65 to 75c. Syrups 95c to $1 10.

SUGAR—Steady and quiet. Orleans 13¾ to 16c; crushed and powdered 17@17½c; coffee sugars 15 to 16½c; yellow refined 13 to 15c.

ONIONS—Dull and nominal at $3@4 per bbl.

POTATOES—In full supply, with a limited demand. Sales of peachblows at $2 25@2 50; inferior at $1 50@2; choice pinkeyes at $2 75@3per bbl.

BEANS—Quiet at $3 25@3 50 per brl for prime navy.

RICE—Quiet at 11½@12½c per lb.

SALT—Steady and dull at $2 75@3 per brl.

TALLOW—9@10c per lb.

TAR—Quiet at $6 50 per keg.

TURPENTINE—Firm at $1@1 10 per gallon.

CANDLES—Dull and quiet at 16c for light weights.

WHITE LEAD—Steady at 12 to 16c per lb.

WOOL—In fair demand; unwashed, 20@28c; washed, 30@40c per lb.

WHISKY—Market steady and quiet, with a small trade doing. Sales of common at $1 90@2 25; Bourbon, $3 50@4 25.

TOBACCO—There is a good demand for all grades and prices are unchanged. A fine stock is on hand and new supplies are received daily. We quote natural leaf at $1 20@1 30; fancy Virginia, new work, $1 00@1 25; fine brights, pounds, 90c@1 10; medium do, pounds, 75@80c; common brights, pounds, 60@75c; fine fancy smoking, 75c@$1 50.

BEESWAX—Dull and quiet at 30c.

BAGGING—Nominal and nothing doing.

CEMENT—Quiet at $3 25@3 50; Rosendale, $4 25@4 50.

HIDES—In fair demand; flint, 17c; salted, 10@10½c; green, 8@8½c.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

In regard to the dry goods trade the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 7th remarks:

The dry goods market still rules dull, and so decided is the impression among consumers that prices have not reached the lowest point, that the merchant finds that no reduction of price is any temptation to buyers to make increased purchases. The consumer lives from hand to mouth—he buys only what he needs from week to week, hoping in the hope or expectation that the price will be lower to-morrow or next week. The country retail dealer has taken his cue from the same public sentiment and supplies his shelves on the limited current demand empties them. The jobber and the commission manager in the same way in their intercourse with the manufacturer, and thus all trade and business combine at a stand still, and the only quickening seems to be in a reduction of the cost of living. We do not look for any decreased depression during the usually dull months of summer for the reason that all stocks are low by the light consumption during the late spring. The demand, however, has not yet increased to any appreciable extent, and there is still a very dull, heavy market, but the tone of feeling in regard to the future seems on the whole to be less despondent. Whether this is owing to the fact that the dealers have become more used to the gruelling diet, and are therefore less frightened by it, or there is really some glimpse of brightness in the future, we cannot say; but the market, without being inactive or in any way stimulated, has more animation. It would be easier now than it was last week to find a price at which goods could be sold, and holders are somewhat less pressing. The current production, both of woolens and cottons, is larger than warranted by the prospect of trade, but this the manufacturers must settle for themselves. The market for foreign goods presents the same general features. There is but little demand for even the most desirable fabrics, while for others it is difficult to find purchasers at any price. Fine bombazines, and most descriptions of mourning goods, black and staple colored goods of good qualities, and trimming ribbons, continue in moderate request, with no important change in rates. Men's linen goods are low and woolens generally are inactive. The recent auction sales at New York and Boston have included nearly all classes of British and Continental productions, and realized as high prices as could reasonably be expected.

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THIS favorite summer resort will be opened for the accommodation of guests

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